

WORKING OLD LEADS
IN MINER DIVORCEPay Rock Now Ap-
pears Completely
Exhausted.

TAILINGS BEING WORKED OVER

DOCTOR MINER ON THE RACK
AND SHAKEN UP BY MILL-
MAN SILLIMAN.The Not Altogether Pleasing Story
of the Domestic Life of the Miners
Told—What of the Rebuttal
Today?

The Miner trial was of rather a mild character yesterday. There was but one feature of the case that was specially worthy of consideration. That occurred at the close of the morning session. Dr. Miner told how, since the trial had begun, that he had been deprived of seeing his daughter, at the command of his wife, as he said, and gave a most pathetic story in reference to their last meeting.

"Do you want to see your child?" said Judge Humphreys.

"Do I?" responded Dr. Miner, in a key he had not touched during the trial, and in tone inaudible to the reporter, but one that must have been heard by the court, for Judge Humphreys said, feelingly: "The court orders that the child be taken to Dr. Miner's home every evening from 5 to 9, during the progress of this trial. It was rather a pathetic scene, though clearly it was not premeditated."

At the opening of the morning session Dr. Miner took the stand. On direct examination he said that he had never beaten his child in a brutal or any other manner; I have punished her, but only when she deserved it. I have no recollection of the last time when I punished her; it was several years ago.

He said Gladys had assisted him on the automobile, but the lifting was insignificant, and instead of regarding it a hardship, she seemed to take pleasure in it and seemed to be pleased to help me.

A series of efforts to prove the family relations of the Miners were entered into, without developing much point, save that when the doctor was sick she did for him all he asked, but never offered to do anything; said he never saw any change in Gladys' conduct until now—after the divorce proceedings were entered upon; said he had watched the development of his child, notably her mental development, and to illustrate her letters to her father were introduced, from the time she was four or five years old. They were read, these immature, childish epistles to her father, after having been read by all the lawyers. Then the judge read them—he who was rated all right by the brilliant Gladys—and in consideration of the author he admitted them, "in violation of the well-established rule of this court not to recognize foreign languages."

Influence of the Child.
"What effect would it have on you if the child were taken away from you and from this country?" asked Mr. Magdon.

"It would ruin my life," said the doctor, slowly, but with pathos.
There were a series of questions as to what he (the husband) had done for the happiness of Mrs. Miner. For six or seven years, he said, I spent all I earned to establish a home for her and me and whatever God might send to us, and to make her comfortable. He related how he had spent \$2,500 to improve his home for her health's sake, gave her a horse and carriage, a two-seated surrey and said that when she left him he had ordered a new surrey and phaeton; he commanded them, but the phaeton had been shipped. He said they had planned to go to the Volcano House, a trip to the East in the Spring, with a possible trip to Europe; the latter had not been decided upon. Everything was pleasant until we began to prepare to come to Honolulu and then she objected.

Once more there was a return to Mrs. Miner's private fortune, the size of which, as developed by the examination, seems to be about £2000 or \$10,000, netting her \$27.50 a month. "I never used her money nor her income," said the doctor; it seemed that she used it for her personal adornment.

Witness said that Mrs. Miner was offensive to patients, which, inferentially, was an injury to his business. Samples of the wife's jealousy were given in detail, with names of respectable ladies who happened to be the doctor's patients, but whose names could not be definitely distinguished by the reporter sitting fifty feet away. The wife's jealousy of Mrs. Metcalf, Mrs. E. C. Damon and others was rehearsed and its utter lack of foundation exposed. The letter of Mrs. Sprowe, the English widow, was satisfactorily explained.

The Mannish Mrs. Hamilton.
Even the mannish Mrs. Dr. Hamilton, she of Salt Lake, brogans, cane and derby hats, fell under the suspicion of Mrs. Miner, according to Dr. Miner. The latter had professionally attended the late Dr. Hamilton and from that social relations followed. Mrs. Hamilton is a smoker—not of cigars, but of cigars. She said she

acquired the habit in "protecting" her husband, the doctor, who was an inveterate smoker and had "a tobacco heart." Once on a visit to Dr. Miner's house the latter passed the cigars, not necessarily for smoking purposes, but as an evidence of good faith. At that time or at another he nearly fell dead when his own wife accepted a cigar "and smoked it from end to end" and "never got the least bit sick."

On their trip East they looked for Mrs. Hamilton, but found she had moved to Chicago. There they visited her and the doctor and Mrs. Hamilton smoked; the latter insisted, Mrs. Miner felt insulted, (not smoking on this occasion), and there was a jaw all the way home. He swore he did not strike her on the way home nor on arriving there. The perjury committed up to date is left to the court to determine.

Then there was poor Viola Gillette, choir and concert singer, actress and all round good fellow. She came out here with Hott and McKee's Company and was taken ill. She was sick about ten days and one morning Dr. Miner drove her up Punchbowl, before breakfast. Subsequently intimate social relations were established between the Miners and Viola, which eventuated in jealousy on the part of Mrs. Miner. The doctor said he hadn't heard from Mrs. Gillette since, at which those intimate with Viola and who heard her eloquent opinion of a doctor bill, contracted within ten days, were not surprised.

Black and blue spots and Mrs. Miner's improved health since marriage were then exploited. It was developed that Mrs. Miner had once written a letter to her mother, which the doctor said was very beautiful, telling her she was very unhappy because the doctor had to attend female patients, but admitted that her husband was a good, kind-hearted and generous husband. She gave the doctor a copy of this letter, but subsequently it disappeared from his safe. He didn't charge his wife with taking it, but said she was the only person who had possible access to the safe save himself.

Love of His Child.
Mr. Magdon then asked Dr. Miner about his child; said at first he thought he had no right to write or attempt to see her; when he learned better he wrote her and got no answer; then arrangement was made to see her at St. Andrew's Priory. He had one pleasant meeting, which at first was a little stalled. Invited to come again, the little one said she couldn't.

Why?
"Mamma won't let me," she said.

"All right," said the heart-broken father, "do what your mother tells you to do."
Later the doctor said, an arrangement was made that he might see her at 4 on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, or at the Hawaiian hotel at any time. Day after day Gladys failed to keep her appointments. Meantime, the doctor said, he had heard that his child alleged she was afraid of him, or that her mother so claimed. Through the influence of the Sisters of St. Andrew's Priory they finally met. There was a plain talk between father and child, the father saying:

"Gladys, are you afraid of your father?"

"No, I am not," she said.

"And from that time on she kept every engagement," said the father. I asked her to ride with me on the automobile and I'd take her home.

"Can't," she said.

"Why not?" asked the father.

"Mamma won't let me."

"I told her," said the doctor, "that she wouldn't come to see me when I'll. She said her mother wouldn't let her come."

Then the doctor told how the little one asked, with outstretched hands, that he'd let her have a horse to ride. "Mamma will not let you go," said the father.

"Oh, yes, she will."

There was more of this testimony, all of it very pathetic and there was general expectancy in the court room, when the strong voice of the judge intervened, saying:

"Doctor, do you want to see your child?"

"I?" said the doctor in a few seconds. He said more, but it was inaudible to the reporter who sat, but the judge, whose heart was surely moved, ordered that the child should be taken to the doctor's residence from 5 to 9 every evening, during the progress of this trial.

The noon recess was then ordered.

After luncheon Dr. Miner's lawyer's led him to explain what he'd do for the child, if his wife's contention should prevail—secure a female companion, provide a home and educate her, and not withdraw her from the jurisdiction of the court. The alcohol spilling incident and the coat-shed incident were further prosecuted. The doctor denied that in either he had beaten, kicked or abused his wife. Also that he had no animosity toward the father and mother of Mrs. Miner.

Cross Examination Begun.

With an agility that was surprising Judge Silliman changed seats with Mrs. Miner, and with a smile on his countenance that made his sphinx-like associate, Mr. Hatch, more saturnine than ever and it was not surprising that he left and allowed Mr. Silliman to fight alone. Very little new matter was developed during the afternoon. It was a thrashing over of old straw. The new developments did not seem to pay for the effort. Briefly: Dr. Miner said he thought his wife was responsible for the trouble that had arisen between the late Dr. Brodie and his wife—a case of meddlesomeness; there was some unimportant family history and dissent.

(Continued on Fourth Page).

HAWAIIAN DECISION
DIVIDES LAWYERSJudge Estee's Ruling
On Constitutional
Question

IS DISCUSSED IN WASHINGTON

WHAT A PROMINENT ATTORNEY
HAS TO SAY ABOUT THE
DECISION.

Cases will Soon Be Argued in the Supreme Court Involving the Constitutional Rights of Newly Acquired Territory.

From the New York Herald.

Washington, D. C., Saturday. United States District Judge Estee's recent decision in Honolulu that the laws of Hawaii permitting conviction of defendants upon a verdict of nine jurors were in force after the passage of the Hawaiian annexation act, and up to the time of the approval of the Hawaiian legislative act, is construed in various ways by constitutional lawyers here.

Crammond Kennedy, a leading attorney, told me today that from the facts in the case available, Judge Estee's decision simply showed that the constitution had not kept pace with the flag.

"The general principle is," said Mr. Kennedy, "that until the laws of an annexed country are replaced by the laws of the annexing country, they remain in force. When legislation is taken in respect of the annexed country, that legislation must conform to the inherent principles of the constitution."

Officials of the department of justice believe that the question is only another phase of the general question of the constitution following the flag. These officials hold that the principle involved in Judge Estee's decision will be adjudicated by the settlement of the revenue cases to be taken up this month by the United States Supreme Court. Great interest is centered in these cases, and their settlement by the supreme court will end the controversy as to whether the Porto Rican tariff act is constitutional, and whether the Philippines can be governed as a dependency.

Some of the most eminent constitutional lawyers have been employed to argue the cases before the supreme court. The first case is entitled Goetz against the United States, the counsel for Goetz being J. C. Perkins and Comstock & Brown of New York. This case involves the right of the United States to collect duties on goods imported from Porto Rico. The court has set the case for hearing on November 12th.

The Peckpe diamond case will also be heard on that date. This case involves the right of the United States to collect duties on goods from the Philippines, and will be argued by former Solicitor General Charles H. Allen of Chicago.

Concord Brothers of New York have a case involving the Porto Rican tariff question on January 7th. It will be argued by Crammond Kennedy. John Kennedy will appear in some of the cases.

Commenting editorially on the above the Herald says:

Constitution Must Follow the Flag.
Another of the more conflicting decisions designed to throw into doubt and confusion the constitutional status of the nation's newly acquired possessions has just been rendered by United States District Judge Estee of Honolulu.

He takes the view of those who contend that the constitution does not follow the flag. He holds that a prisoner may be lawfully tried and convicted by a jury of nine, because such was the law of Hawaii before annexation, and which he decides is still in force for the reason that congress has not yet changed it.

The constitution declares that in all criminal proceedings the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury—universally conceded to be a jury of twelve men. This and the provision that no person shall be compelled to be a witness against himself, that cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted, that the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, etc., are the bulwarks of personal rights and liberty guaranteed to every person under the government of the United States, and which put the American trial system in the vanguard of civilization.

The constitution further declares that slavery shall not exist within the United States. The supreme court has ruled that polygamy is a crime against civilization, repugnant alike to the spirit of the constitution and the sentiment of the American people.

The constitution applies to every foot of the national domain, wherever situated. It is the supreme law of the land wherever the American flag floats over an American possession. It attaches proprio vigore to all territory acquired by the nation. Its fundamental guarantees and principles are equally potent in all.

Hawaii and Porto Rico are now, and the Philippines will be, when pacified, as much a part of the national domain and as much subject to the supremacy of the constitution as are the western territories. To hold, as Judge Estee

does, that the constitution does not extend to them until expressly applied by congress is to hold that congress is above the constitution; it is to hold that in places belonging to the United States and under its government the jury system may be changed or abolished, American trial procedure set aside, the writ of habeas corpus suspended, slavery exist and polygamy be lawfully practiced—in other words, that barbarous practices expressly prohibited by the constitution may rightly flourish under the government of the United States.

We do not believe that the supreme court, when it comes to pass upon the question, will sanction any such constitutional theory.

ACCOUNTS OF COURT ROOM.

Echoes Try the Nerves In Judge Estee's Department.

The federal court room in the Judiciary building is a very poor place to hear. The voices resound and echoes back and forth so much that it requires the closest attention to catch the words of persons speaking. This defect in the acoustic properties of the ceiling and walls is a difficult one to explain but it is claimed on the best of mechanical authority that it can be easily overcome by the use of drapery properly arranged at small expense.

So annoying is the difficulty that a person standing less than six feet away must often repeat his words before anything can be understood. The effect on the ears is annoying as well as unsatisfactory and upon the nerves of the hearer is the most noticeable effect of trying to distinguish these inarticulate sounds.

The circuit room immediately above that of Judge Estee has a slight touch of the same malady.

From Seattle.

Mr. Finck, agent for the Capital Brewing Company of Seattle, and Mr. Young, a capitalist from Juneau, Alaska, were passengers in the Elhiu Thomson yesterday.

THE HIGH SHERIFF
AS A LEGISLATUREJudge Wilcox Wants to Know Why
and How Permits Are Given To
Violate the Laws.

Yama, Murasago and Ishikawa, three Japs, were in police court yesterday for breaking the Sabbath. They were doing carpenter work on a house they are building on Liliha street. The three defendants plead guilty and were discharged by Judge Wilcox. The court cited numerous instances where white, civilized, Christian people are permitted to work on Sunday without molestation. He refused to impose a penalty on the three Japanese, who were building their own house and who were not supposed to know a great deal about the sacredness of the Christian sabbath.

The judge said: "It's a mystery to me how these permits to work are issued. I don't see how the High Sheriff can issue a permit for anyone to violate the law. If he can issue a permit for anyone to violate the Sunday law, perhaps he has the right to give permission to break the burglary law and all the others."

Sheriff's Inspection.
Complaints about the condition of the jails in outside districts of this island took High Sheriff Brown on a tour of inspection Sunday. He went by the Pail road and visited the jails at Kaneohe, Hanalei. He also inspected the island police at these places. He came back yesterday morning. He states that the court house and jails at Kaneohe and Hanalei will be put in repair and painted at once.

CHINAMAN KILLS HORSE.

Held to Circuit Court for Trial for
Malicious Injury.

Lum Sing, a Chinese living at Palama, was committed to the circuit court yesterday for trial on the charge of malicious injury. He is said to have beaten a horse to death with a cane. The animal belonged to Sam Kanehale and was worth \$40. Two native women testified that they saw the Chinaman last Wednesday pounding the horse with a long club. The Chinaman averred that he had not even seen a horse on the day mentioned. He was straying around Lum's premises.

Inspector of Tea.
A. B. Ingalls, of the customs department, will not assume his duties as tea inspector until about January 1. His salary will be increased from \$1,800 to \$2,100 per year. He wrote for instruments for tea testing sending his letter by the Rio.

Punahou Picnic.

Most of the scholars of Oahu College and Punahou Preparatory school went to Waialua yesterday on the annual picnic of the institutions. A visit was made to the Waialua plantation and mill and a most enjoyable day was spent by the visitors.

The Charter Proposition.

A meeting of the Independent central committee was held at noon yesterday for the purpose of further considering the charter matter. After a short discussion, it was decided to wait until hearing from the Republican and Democratic parties in regard to the proposition recently made them.

ROUND SCORING FOR
ATTORNEY-GENERAL DOLEMr. McCandless Gets
a Piece of Court's
Mind.

BOARD OF HEALTH CALLED DOWN

EX POST FACTO RESOLUTION DID
NOT LAST LONG WHEN
PUT TO THE TEST.

Attorney Andrews Carries to a Successful Issue Akwai's Writ of Mandamus—Peculiar Circumstances of the Continuance of Hearing.

That Superintendent McCandless must issue to D. L. Akwai a building permit on the old banana patch is the outcome of a quick mandamus proceeding last evening in the circuit court. Attorney General Dole and the superintendent were roundly scored by the judge and the board of health was roasted without mercy for transgressing its power as a legislative body.

Some time since Akwai applied for a permit for his proposed building and he secured the approval of the city sanitary officer but the superintendent of public works delayed the permit on the pretext that the ground was in a very unsanitary condition. Akwai employed Attorney Lorrin Andrews and a writ of mandamus was sued out in the circuit court. It was to have been heard some days since but from what was said last evening it would appear that the attorney general caused the delay of the matter for a purpose.

Meanwhile at the last regular meeting of the board of health Mr. McCandless was present and secured the passage of a resolution against the issuance of permits for the tract. Then Mr. McCandless, with the attorney general as counsel, made answer to the mandamus suit setting up the resolution as a defense, the answer being comprehensively reported in The Republican.

The case came on for hearing last evening shortly before 5 o'clock and Mr. Andrews objected to the return as frivolous, impertinent and immaterial as the alleged ordinance of the board of health is beyond the power of that body and was passed in a purely ex post facto style. Mr. Dole undertook to explain and Mr. Andrews was eager to spring the testimony of a few witnesses.

But the court went at the matter without delay scoring Dole and McCandless, characterizing their actions as sharp practice. The judge stated that he would grant a preemptory writ on the pleadings and that he would not countenance this hocus pocus game on the part of the officials to bolster up a case when there was no legitimate defense. The board of health, he said, had no power to pass the resolution as the attorney general must well know and the conduct of those bringing it about was reprehensible to say the least.

It is said that Mr. Dole called upon the judge and obtained an adjournment of the case on the plea that he wished to investigate the merits. The judge regarded this conduct as bordering upon misrepresentation and anything but becoming.

BIG RACE SLATED FOR SATURDAY AFTERNOON

Walter J. and W. Woods Will Struggle for Supremacy at Kapiolani Park Track.

The best race ever seen in Honolulu is slated to come off at Kapiolani park next Saturday afternoon at 2:30 p. m. Archie Young's well known Walter J. will go against Prince David's light footed thoroughbred W. Woods. This is a match that has been wanted by local turf men for some time. Now that the go is assured, all the boys are in high spirits and the bloods are getting out their big betting money. Ten thousand dollars is laid up to back Walter J. and plenty of money is out for W. Woods. Walter J. has a record of 2:01.12 and W. Woods has a mark of 2:07. Quinn will drive for Archie Young and W. F. Decker will drive for Prince David. The track will be put in good shape and the horses will be sent for all they are worth.

The Driving Association will give a purse of \$100 in this race. There is a good prospect for two or three match races besides this main event. J. E. Jaeger has offered to back Fred Eros against Bellina's Way Boy, best three in five, for \$500. Bellina will consider the proposition and give his answer at 9 o'clock this morning. Anyone wanting to enter special made-up races must see Secretary Ayres before Thursday noon.

At the meeting last night, it was decided that no more races would be given here until after New Years. This action was taken out of courtesy to Hilo race men. At the Hilo track, there will be racing on Christmas and New Year's day. Several of the Honolulu steppers will be taken over.

bodies have recommended the proposition with growing interest.

In view of trade expansion that has taken place and the rapidly developing foreign relations, sentiment for such a department has quickened very materially in the past two years.

But for the fact that a presidential contest was impending, some affirmative action might have been taken last session. The matter was talked of in a quiet way among the leaders of the majority in both branches of congress. The conclusion was it would be well to leave the legislation open until after the election. In this view the president concurred.

The growth of commercial relations will have an important place in the message upon which the president is now engaged. Members of the administration have gone so far as to talk over informally the scope of the proposed department, and to enumerate the existing bureaus of the government which may profitably be transferred to the care of a secretary of commerce.

AWFUL FATE OF LEPERS.

Missionary Tells of Their Treatment in India and China.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Mr. Stapleton, writing to the Temple Magazine, on mission work among the lepers, makes the following appalling statements: "India has about half a million, China probably as many, and Japan 200,000 registered cases. The moment leprosy appears in a man, woman or child, banishment is irrevocably decreed. There is no pity or compassion for lepers, young or old are banished as unclean things, and are dependent for sustenance on casual doles of food thrown to them."

"In India a leper loses caste, which is regarded as the worst doom. In Japan he is treated with the greatest cruelty. The same is true in China. A leper there is often put to death by fire without compunction, and religion has not a ray of hope for him in the next world."

BIG TIME AT OPENING OF MAUNALO SEMINARY

Interesting Ceremonies Include a Luau and Speeches and Songs—Bright Prospects for the School.

The formal opening of the Maunalo Seminary at Paia, Maui, occurred Saturday, November 24th. The exercises were held in the new building at Sunnyside. A large crowd was present. The principal event of the day was the luau, which was spread in the large dining room. Plates were laid for 150 persons at a time and several tables were served.

The ceremonies of the day were in charge of D. C. Lindsay, of Paia. The speeches were made in the large school room. H. P. Baldwin presided. Speeches were made by Judge J. W. Kalua, Rev. Kekela, Rev. O. P. Emerson and Rev. S. Kapu. Mr. Baldwin made the closing speech. He decided to oppose the proposition to change the name of the institution.

The entire interior of the building was beautifully decorated for the occasion with ferns and roses. The seminary girls sang some very pretty songs.

The seminary building is a large structure of two stories, with a wing on each side extending in both the front and rear. In the main part of the building down stairs, are the large double parlors, office, principal's room and matrons' room, with a large hallway at each end, from which are two broad stairways. In the right wing downstairs, are the large sewing and work rooms, dining room, kitchen, pantries and scullery. In the corresponding left wing are four large and airy class rooms, fitted up with all modern improvements. Upstairs in the main building are neat little rooms for the girls holding two and four each, and here also is the teachers' bath room. In front part of each wing upstairs is a teachers' room and a guest chamber. Back of these are large dormitories holding 30 girls each. In the rear part of the wings are more teachers' rooms, and small rooms and dormitories for the girls.

The basement is very well fitted up also. One part is utilized as a modern laundry while another for a fine ironing room. Then forward of this is a large gymnasium, with six shower baths and one large bath tub. Upstairs on the back porch, which extends the entire length of the building, are large sinks with wash bowls for the use of girls. This completes a most modern and convenient seminary, and one that marks an epoch in the educational life of the islands. The school is now full, there being at present 103 girls boarding there.

The teaching staff is at present short handed, another teacher being required to fill out. Miss M. E. Alexander is principal and finds her hands decidedly full at present getting new matting installed, to say nothing of the new pupils, but things are slowly getting into good running shape.

Birthday Surprise.

M. A. Gonsalves, the well known merchant, was tendered a surprise party by about fifty of his friends last evening at his residence on Makiki street. It was in honor of his birthday anniversary and was a very enjoyable affair.

The Golden Calf.

Sunday School Teacher—Robert, tell me why it was the children of Israel built a golden calf.

Robert—I don't know, unless 'twas that they didn't have enough to make a cow.—Life.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY
EXPLAINED BY GRANTHonolulu Social Science Club Asks
Some Questions

SUDDEN ILLNESS OF MR. CROSS

REV. KINCAID ELECTED PRESIDENT FOR ENSUING TERM—
MESSAGES OF RACE.

City Charter Discussion Shunned by the Association Members—Subject Dismissed in Noncommittal Form—Next Meeting at President's Home.

Wireless telegraphy, its possibilities and present use, was the main subject of discussion at the monthly meeting of the Social Science Association at the home of Mr. Theo. Richards, corner of Kapiolani and Kinohiwa streets. F. J. Cross, who was to have read the paper of the evening, was taken ill suddenly after he came to the meeting and had to leave.

Mr. Richards read the minutes of the previous meeting giving a review of Dr. Maxwell's paper upon the labor conditions in Queensland. He then read the constitution and by-laws for the benefit of visitors. The officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, W. M. Kincaid; secretary and treasurer, Theo. Richards.

It was then announced that there were five vacancies in the membership roll and two new names were offered for election at the next meeting—Dr. A. M. Smith and J. P. Cooke. At the invitation of the secretary for offers to be hosts for the next meeting, Rev. Kincaid invited the club to meet at his home in January, and W. R. Castie, to meet at his home in February.

When the meeting was left without a speaker T. P. Grant was introduced by J. B. Atherton as one who is well informed on the subject of wireless telegraphy and though he stated that it was out of his line of business he would be willing to answer any questions to the best of his ability.

Mr. Grant's modest profession proved to be rather a delusion, for it was soon evident that he is a master of the subject and has given it much study besides personal observations of the working of the system by Marconi himself. He said, in response to various questions, that the system is perfectly feasible and practical, that the troubles there had been purely mechanical. The theory of wireless telegraphy had been known in a small way before Marconi's time and a number of experiments had been made in the same line. The Tesla system is different; it proposes to deal with an electric current supposed to run through a layer of atmosphere at an elevation.

At the time of the yacht race between the Columbia and the Shamrock Mr. Grant was on the New York Herald building and saw Marconi receive messages from a balloon that was in the air at an altitude of 100 feet and in tow of a steamer that was accompanying the yachts on the course of the races. These messages were conveyed without a hitch and by a code that was in use, it was known instantly all of the maneuvers and positions of the yachts although the din of the city surrounding the building was deafening.

Mr. Grant said the wireless telegraph is as yet a great deal of experiment and that its possibilities are subject to much development. As much radiation travels in one direction as another, he says, and a receiving station behind or ashore the regular one may get the messages. Responses are as quick as it is possible for a man to open the key and answer.

Mr. Richards arose and voiced the sentiment of the meeting in a few well chosen words of thanks to Mr. Grant for the evening of profitable information and entertainment. Then Mr. Richards gave the society a fine chance to discuss another matter, that of the proposed city charter, but never a member as much as committed himself although several said a few words upon the subject in a noncommittal sort of way. Mr. Richards, as committee man upon the subject appointed last summer, said that a body of politicians is at work upon the city charter question and now might be an opportune time for the association to vacate a position in a graceful manner that it once held. The suggestion was made by the chair that the president being gone to the Coast and as the committee had been named by him the report could be deferred. Others thought it not wise to discuss the question. Mr. Richards finally said the charter might die a Honolulu natural death and some one made a motion that the report be accepted and the committee discharged which settled the matter without any harm being done.

After the meeting which was held in a spacious outdoor auditorium in the grounds, Mr. Richards led the members and guests to his house where a luncheon was served and several ladies were present to entertain in a social way.